

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOBILITY AND TIMING URINARY TRACT INFECTION INCIDENCE IN ELDERLY WITH CATHETER IN THE INPATIENT WARD OF IHC LAVALETTE HOSPITAL MALANG CITY

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ABSTRACT

Background: Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) is a very common health problem in Indonesia, especially among elderly individuals who use urinary catheters. UTI is the second leading cause of death after pneumonia in the elderly population, with risk factors including comorbidities, nutritional status, and cognitive impairment. Approximately 25% of elderly people are estimated to experience UTI, and this risk increases among catheter users. In East Java, the prevalence of UTI is also high, with an incidence rate reaching 90-100 cases per 100,000 population per year. Aging, which leads to decreased mobility, also contributes to the increased risk of UTI because limited mobility can cause urine stagnation and difficulties in maintaining personal hygiene. **Research Objectives:** This study aims to analyze the relationship between mobility level and the duration of catheterization with the incidence of UTI in elderly patients using urinary catheters. **Research Methods:** The study employed a cross-sectional design with a quantitative approach. The sample consisted of 15 elderly patients with catheters at IHC Lavalette Hospital, Malang City, in March 2025. Data were analyzed using Spearman Rank correlation test to examine the relationship between mobility level and catheterization duration. **Research Results:** The analysis results showed a strong negative correlation between mobility level and catheterization duration (correlation coefficient = -0.765, $p < 0.001$). This means that the lower the patient's mobility level, the faster the occurrence of urinary tract infection. Conversely, patients with higher mobility tend to experience infection at a slower rate. **Conclusions:** These findings confirm that the duration of catheterization significantly affects patient mobility and the risk of UTI.

Keywords : *Mobility, Urinary Tract Infection, Elderly, Urinary Catheter*